

## SPORTS



Olga Zubchenko, the top female skater at the Moscow championship at Krylatskoye, won the figure skating event (photo) and the jumps for team of the Moscow city council for physical training and sport won the team event. Photo by Sergei Posukov

### MEMORIALS, RECORDS AND WEATHER

Nearly 140 athletes from 11 countries attended the two-day Znamensky Brothers Memorial at the Sochi resort on the Black Sea coast.

This was the 27th such competition in date (first started in 1958) in memory of renowned long-distance runners, Serafim and Georgi Znamensky. In 1936-40 the brothers set 20 national records in events ranging from 1,500 m to 10,000 m, while Georgi set three records.

The athletes competed in 37 events (including the 10,000 m walk, national title event, won by Olga Krut'ko; Nikolai Ponomarev won the 20 km and Andrei Pestov, 50 km).

Unluckily, bad weather — a heavy rain and gusty winds — affected the results.

Among the top performers were Tamara Bykova, world high jumping record-holder, who cleared 200 cm, and Lyudmila Bakurava, who came only two centimeters behind.

There were fine showings by pole-vaulters, as Alexander Kravtsov cleared 3.80 m (world record holder, Sergei Bubka, did not attempt Konstantin Volkov and Pavel Bogatyryov cleared 3.75 m each, the most

impressive overall performance in the world yet.

Alexander Yakovlev triple-jumped 17 m 50 cm, only five cm short of the national record.

Sergei Leyovsky registered 824 cm in the long jump and Alexei Demyanuk cleared 232 cm in the high jump, both new Memorial records.

Yuri Solykh proved class in the hammer event, reaching 81 m 34 cm.

At the Rošický Memorial in Prague world shot-put holder, Natalya Lisovskaya of the USSR, registered 21 m 88 cm.

There were fine performances from world decathlon record-holder, Jürgen Hingsen of the FRG, and Chinese world top high jumper Zhu Jianhua. The former improved his record to 8,799 points at a West Germany-Poland meet at Mannheim, while the latter cleared 239 cm, adding one cm to his own record. He competed at an international meet at Eberstadt, in West Germany.

### 80-YEAR-OLDS RUN IN MARATHON

"Truth" society marathon runners have won the Golden Bowl, the main prize of the "Truth" newspaper international athletic meet in Moscow.

A total of 603 runners from Belgium, Hungary, the GDR, Italy, Romania, France, Japan and the USSR set out on the 34th such event from the Lenin Central Stadium in Luzhki.

The top male runner was 26-year-old Valentin Starikov from Brezhnev in 1 hr 32 min 15 sec, ahead of 24-year-old Dmitry Fockilov from Izhevsk, who clocked 1:32:22. Michael Heimann of the GDR was the first foreigner yet to make the top three in 1:32:26.

Top female finisher Raisa

### Timman wins at Bugojno

Dutch Grandmaster, Jan Timman, has come out on top at an international chess tournament in Bugojno, Yugoslavia, totalling 8.5 points in 13 rounds. Second-placed Zoltan Ribli of Hungary, came half a point behind, and Eugene Torre of the Philippines, was third with 7.5 points. Spassky finished with seven points, followed by Grigoriy Thal, Ljubojevic, Belyavsky and Andersson (6.5 points each), Smyslov and Miles (six each), Kovalev (5.5), and Ivanovic and Larsen (five each).

### Across England and Austria

The USSR road race team is doing well in the new season. After winning the individual and team titles of the 37th Peace Race it has won both titles in the big international Milk Race across England.

World champion, Oleg Chuzhid, from Rostov, confidently took the individual title, covering 1,770 km in 46 hr 41 min 21 sec. This is the fifth such success for the USSR in the past six years.

The USSR won the team title 13 min 7 sec ahead of second-placed Sweden, and Britain came third.

A Soviet team made up of Leningrad cyclists won the 36th race across Austria, while its leader, Olympic champion, Alexander Krasnov, though a track racing specialist, came second individually.

### An impressive win

The USSR has won the fourth European sambo wrestling championship in Leipzig, Spain, attended also by Bulgaria, Spain, Italy and France.

The USSR provided finalists in nine of the ten divisions to win eight golds.

## FOOTBALL

### European championship is on

Altogether 32 European countries competed in seven groups between May 1, 1982 and December 22, 1983, producing

### SPARTAK DOWN IN THE DUMPS

Moscow Spartak provided a sensation in one of the eight national football championship games played this past Sunday by going down to Rostov-on-Don Army Club 1-6 at home. Only on three other occasions they took such a beating in

seven finalists for the World European football championship. Belgium, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, Romania, West Germany and Spain. And then was France, the host country. The eight teams were drawn into two groups. Groups matches are due June 12-20 in seven cities. The two top group finishers make semifinal pairs for June 23 and 24. The final is due in Paris on June 27.

nearly 50 years of their championship performance. They have thus led to defending champion, Dnepri, who beat Moscow 1-0 to total 11 points from 12 games, and Spartak have a point less.

### Nikolai DROZDETSKY TOPS

The annual survey run by the "Football-Hockey" weekly, 16th to date, has named CAC attacker, Nikolai Drozdetsky, the ice-hockey player of the year. The top Soviet striker at the Sa-

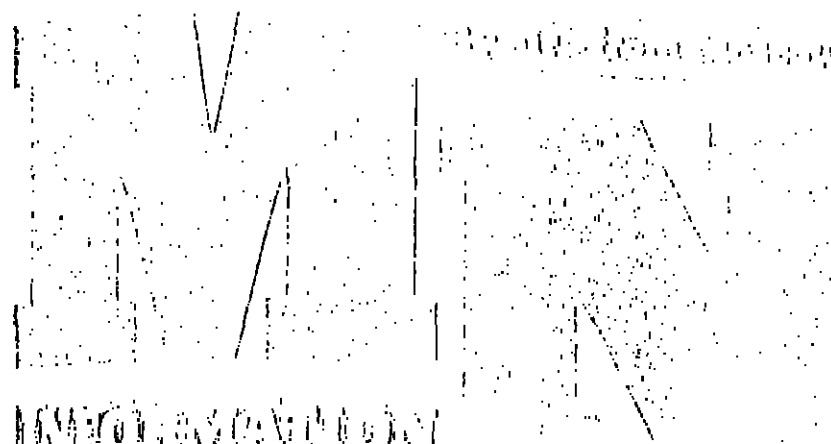
ralovo Olympics got the first time yet. Trailing him are CAC national team goalkeeper, Valav Tretyak, and national captain, defender Vladimir Fetisov.

### DO YOU PLAY RENJU?

A survey carried out by the All-Union Institute of Physical Training and Sport among Muscovites aged between 15 and 29 years found there are more Renju enthusiasts who play the game once a week or more than their chess and draughts counterparts.

The snowballing popularity of the game is quite understandable. There is no other game with simpler rules but this simplicity does not detract from its content. Ten in the four hundredth degree—such is the number of possible variants in the games. The game is played thus: two opponents alternatively place a draught on an empty board, beginning in the centre. The one who moves first places his second draught beyond the central square normally designated by a thick line. All the other

moves are mandatory within empty square. The winner is one who builds up a continuous row of five and no more. It is so-called "free Renju" played in the USSR but popular in countries too.



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Konstantin Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, signs economic summit documents on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

## CMEA: results of the summit

The member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance held an economic summit meeting in Moscow on June 12-14.

• Taking part in the conference were the delegations of: Bulgaria—Todor Zhivkov, Hungary—János Kádár, Vietnam—Le Duan, the GDR—Erich Honecker, Cuba—Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Mongolia—Yumzhagdin Tsedenbal, Poland—Wojciech Jaruzelski, Romania—Nicolae Ceausescu, the USSR—Konstantin Chernenko, Czechoslovakia—Gustáv Husák.

• The meeting approved the following documents: "Statement on the Guidelines of the Further Development and Deepening of the Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation of the CMEA Member-Countries";

Declaration of the CMEA member-countries "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation";

• The 30th (extraordinary) sitting of the CMEA session was held. The session stressed the special importance of the lines to further deepen the international socialist division of labour, mapped out by the meeting.

## THERE IS NO MORE URGENT TASK

The participants of the meeting are convinced that now, more than at any other time, it is vital for all parliaments, governments, and the world public at large, for all sober-minded people to unite their efforts in order to preserve and strengthen peace curb the arms race, and achieve disarmament, particularly in nuclear armaments, and normalize international economic relations in the interests of all countries and peoples.

This message forms part of the Declaration, "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation", issued by the CMEA member-countries.

### STOP THE ARMS RACE

Today there is no more urgent task than to preserve peace on earth and prevent nuclear disaster. The Declaration stresses. It is of paramount importance to bring the arms race to an end, to achieve a transition to their reduction, and maintain the military and strategic balance at increasingly lower levels. These are also the most important conditions for an improvement in the world economic situation. The participants of the meeting expressed confidence that by strict compliance with the principle of parity and equal security, the nuclear arms race could be stopped and states could

embark on the implementation of real measures nuclear disarmament. For this, what is needed is political will, and honest, equal and constructive dialogue, taking into account the security interests of all countries. On such a basis it would be possible to achieve Europe's total liberation from both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms.

### SOCIALIST

#### COUNTRIES PROPOSE

The Declaration notes that a vital requirement for peace and security in Europe in present conditions is that an end be put to stockpiling new nuclear

(Continued on page 2)

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### A LIFE DEVOTED TO HIS PEOPLE

This is the title of an article which "Pravda" carried on June 15 marking the 70th anniversary since the birth of Yuri Andropov, outstanding leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and of the international Communist and workers' movement.

Yuri Andropov devoted much of his stamina and energy to the cause of peace and security of the peoples, the article says. He was the initiator of important peace proposals aimed at solving the main problem facing the modern world — how to defend peace and prevent nuclear disaster. He made a worthy contribution to the development of comprehensive cooperation between the countries of the socialist community, to the consistent implementation of the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism, to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the international Communist and workers' movement, and to support for the national liberation movement. The struggle for lasting peace, freedom and independence of the peoples was ever in the focus of Yuri Andropov's attention. Under his leadership, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and the highest bodies of state power in this country stepped from working class and socialist positions, today's active foreign policy, whose main features were defined by decisions taken at the last CPSU congress.

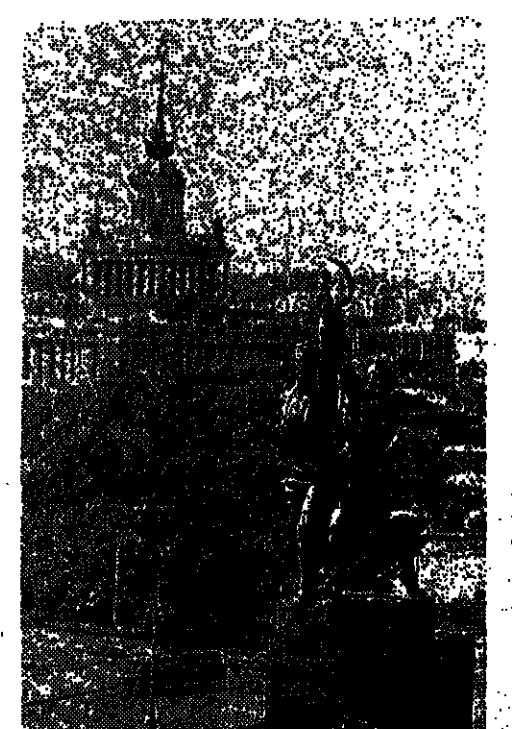
Yuri Andropov headed the CPSU Central Committee for a short time. Yet, during his comparatively short spell at the helm, the Communist Party, following and creatively enriching the course charted at its 26th Congress ensured a confident pace in all the spheres of economic and social progress.

### Silver jubilee for Exhibition of Economic Achievements

Twenty-five years have passed since the Soviet Government decided to set up the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, the largest permanent exhibition in this country. It was all of its 80 pavilions, spending not more than a minute examining every exhibit.

The exhibition is the size of a small town. There are more than 100 thousand exhibits on display illustrating the country's latest achievements in all branches of the economy, science, technology, education, and culture.

Every year the exhibition is visited by over ten million people. It has become a major educational centre where experts from all parts of the country can exchange experience. Every year, nearly 300 specialized displays in different branches of knowledge and more than five thousand conferences, seminars, symposiums and other meetings are arranged at the exhibition.



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## THERE IS NO MORE URGENT TASK

(Continued from page 1)

means on the continent. In this connection the states present at the meeting insist on the cessation of the deployment in Western Europe of American medium-range nuclear missiles and declare that if measures were taken leading to removal of those missiles already deployed, simultaneous steps could be taken towards the renunciation of reciprocal measures. This would create a basis for resuming talks in order to reach appropriate agreements to free Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

Of vital importance, the document notes, are also the proposals put forward by the socialist states that urgent agreement be reached on general and complete ban of nuclear weapons tests, on the banning of the militarization of outer space, and on the use of force in space and from space towards earth; on the banning and elimination of chemical weapons worldwide, as a step towards this, on their elimination in Europe.

In their Declaration the states present at the meeting draw attention to the extremely important proposal for concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states. They also urge those nuclear powers which have not yet done so, to decline to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

## CIA STEPS UP SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

New York. Viewing the CIA as one of its main instruments in the conduct of an aggressive foreign policy, the Reagan administration has considerably expanded the scale of subversive operations carried out by its spy and sabotage branch. Quoting former government officials, "The New York Times" reports, that during Pres-

## REBUTTAL OF ECONOMIC AGGRESSION

Those present at the meeting demand that all methods of economic aggression, such as the use of threatened use of embargo, boycott, trade and credit, be excluded from the practices of international communication.

The CMEA countries stressed the urgent need to step up work aimed at achieving a restructuring of international economic relations on an equitable and just economic basis and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The increased importance of the movement of non-aligned countries as a powerful factor in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and against the forces of war and aggression, as well as the efforts taken in this direction following the 6th Summit-Level Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Havana was noted with satisfaction. The participants of the meeting express their solidarity with the decision and appeal issued at the 7th Conference, held in Delhi, of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, aimed at solving the radical issues of our time: the struggle for the strengthening of peace worldwide, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, national independence, and the securing of economic and social development for every country.



My heart is open for talks with Moscow.  
Drawing by K. Vyotsky and A. Rekhunenko

## WHO NEEDED BOTH'S VOYAGE?

Rome. At the end of his many-day-long European tour during which he visited a number of West European capitals, the head of the regime in South Africa P. W. Botha left for Pretoria.

Before his departure, Botha met Chester Crocker, Assistant US Secretary for African Affairs, who informed him of the results of his visit. The two newspapers note that Botha in fact reported on his tour to the representative of US administration, whose initiative it had taken place. Washington views has a vital interest in the development of links between Pretoria and the West European countries, since this justifies its policy of "constructive cooperation" with the South African Republic.

In practically every capital visited by Botha, protest demonstrations were held. Many of them were staged by democratic forces in London, Paris, Vienna, Brussels and Rome. During Botha's visit, Italy, a group of Ambassadors from African Arab countries accredited in Rome went to the residence of the Italian head of state to deliver a declaration in which they condemn the brutal, hostile action in receiving a "messenger" from a shameful apartheid regime.

## WPC'S SOLIDARITY WITH THE LEBANESE PEOPLE

Helinski. The forces of peace and democracy are expressing growing concern over the plight of the Lebanese people in the occupied areas of the country invaded by Israel in 1982. Faced by the mounting struggle of the Lebanese people protesting against the occupa-

tion, Israel is resorting to reprisals and terror, and is trying to ruin the Lebanese economy, says an appeal issued by the World Peace Council here to mark the Day of International Solidarity with the People of Lebanon.

The appeal condemns Tel

## DUTCH PARLIAMENT PUTS OFF DECISION ON TOMAHAWKS

The Hague. The debates in the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament on the possible deployment of 48 American Tomahawk cruise missiles in the Netherlands have ended.

The government motion approved by Parliament provides for a delay in the final decision until November 1985, on whether or not to deploy new

American first-strike nuclear missiles on Dutch soil. The motion is hedged with a number of reservations and is made dependent on the results of the negotiations on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe should they be resumed by that time, as well as on a number of other conditions.

## Spain and Argentina: Identity of views

Madrid. In view of the continuing arms race Spain and Argentina are in favor of a halt to the arms race, says a communiqué issued at the end of the Argentine official visit to Spain and the Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and other Spanish leaders.

The two sides point out the need to defend human rights and democracy in Latin America. They express concern over the aggression of the United States in Latin America, and point out the connection for the Caribbean Group in their search for a peaceful solution to the problems in the region.

The Spanish and Argentine leaders have described the "colonial anachronism" of the British policy aimed at the continued domination of Malvinas (The Falkland Islands) and Gibraltar.

## Disarmament Conference

Geneva. The Geneva Conference on Disarmament, which has been called for the beginning of this year, is expected to start in January.

The international community expects this forum to lead to a mandate to speed up the work on vital issues concerning the limitation of arms race and disarmament, which was rejected by the 38th session of the General Assembly.

The main obstacle to the destructive policy of the United States and its NATO allies is the lack of achieving military parity.

The summer session of the Conference will last 10 days.

## FACTS and EVENTS

One of the leading American magazines "US News and World Report" is changing owners because of financial difficulties. According to the board of directors of this corporation, the weekly is becoming the property of M. Zucker, a well-known US land magnate from Boston. He agreed to pay for it \$12.5 million dollars.

Security agencies have arrested 8.15, one of the former leaders of Polish Solidarity, who was in hiding till then. He had with him a false identity card, US dollars as well as documents exposing his contacts with Western subversive centers.



London. London police staged a big punitive operation against demonstrators supporting the national miners' strike. When the many-thousand-strong columns approached the British Parliament they were met by reinforced police cordons. In the ensuing clashes over a hundred demo participants were detained.

## PEOPLE

Honest America is watching with alarm the courageous struggle that the imprisoned leader of the American Indians Leonard Peltier is putting up against the arbitrary decisions taken by the American authorities.

Some two months ago, Leonard Peltier went on a hunger strike to attract world attention to the plight of those who are languishing in American prisons only because they have aroused the anger of the powers that be by their demands that an end be put to the lawlessness and injustice rampant in the United States.

## Science and technology

## A ROBOT IN THE AIR

When a little girl was reported missing in the mountains of Scotland and the efforts of a rescue team proved futile, a robot fitted out with a heat-vision device, highly sensitive to thermal radiation, was sent into the air. Flying over the mountains by a spiral the instrument reported the place, the temperature of which differed from the one recorded in other places. It proved to be the spot where the missing girl was found. The robot has a very interesting appearance. It resembles a mini-helicopter, weighs 36 kg and moves by means of a motor-bike engine. It flies at a speed of up to 110 km/h, the time of flight is 2.5 hours and altitude — up to 3,000 metres.

## THE MOON AND EARTHQUAKES

Two astrophysicists from California — Steve Kistone and Leon Knopoff assumed that there was a link between the events in the skies and under the ground. Their hypothesis explains the origin of earthquakes, which frequently occur in the Pacific states of the United States of America, by the influence of... the Moon. The problem is that the territory of the state is crossed by a large tectonic fracture orientated towards the meridian. When the Moon enters the full phase the tidal gravitation of our satellite affects unevenly the edges of the fracture, causing appreciable stresses in the Earth's crust. In due course they get "accumulated". According to the hypothesis of Kistone and Knopoff the next powerful earthquake in California will take place in November 1987.

## OF INTEREST

## Pigeon-post

The Swiss army is the only army in the world to use pigeon-post for the delivery of urgent messages. The Swiss are convinced that this is the most effective type of communications. Now about 40,000 birds are kept in the special pigeon-tolts of the Swiss army.

## Oh, these women!

American women-servicemen, who make up 5.8 per cent of the US Army, have won their

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## NON-PROLIFERATION FOR EVERYONE

Many countries, above all the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, actively and consistently work for the strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, writes in PRAVDA A. Petrosyan, Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Atomic Energy. This assumed special importance lately when, as a result of the actions of the imperialist circles of the USA and its allies, the international situation sharply aggravated, stresses the author.

In fact, of major importance, is the further consolidation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons — the basis of the entire non-proliferation regime. Coming into force in March 1970, this Treaty is at present the broadest, as to the number of its participants, agreement in the arms limitation sphere, embracing 120 states.

At the same time about 40 countries are still outside the Treaty, including two nuclear powers — France and China. Among this number there are also a dozen countries which do not possess nuclear weapons, but have sufficiently developed scientific-technical and production potential allowing them, in case of adopting an appropriate decision, to develop pretty quickly a nuclear explosive device. The author indicated the danger of the nuclear ambitions of Israel, South Africa and Pakistan.

## THE PYRENEES — NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

"For the Pyrenees, free from nuclear weapons!" — this is the motto of the first conference of the anti-war organizations of Spain and Portugal, to be held here in October, writes V. Verkhov, IZVESTIA correspondent in Madrid.

The decision to hold this conference originated at the recent meeting of peace champions of both countries, held not long ago in Madrid, notes the author.

As we can see the movement for the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe acquires ever new supporters, this time in the south of the continent. It is well known that the peoples of the Scandinavian countries and Finland persistently come out for a nuclear-free Northern Europe. The initiatives to grant such a status to the Balkan Peninsula as well as widely backed by peace forces. The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in some West European countries has made the peoples of those countries the unintentional hostages of the Pentagon, stresses the author.

## UNDISGUISED PLUNDER

The insatiable greed of oil, steel, automobile, aircraft and other magnates have always served as a motive for US military expansion, writes T. Alexeyeva, Cand. Sc. (History), in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA. In a hunt for raw materials wars were waged, coups were staged in foreign countries, force was demonstrated in various parts of the world. The more than 200-year-old history of the United States proved this. Over 200 big and small wars against nearly 50 states were unleashed in this period, and the striving to appropriate other nations' resources played an important part in them.

It must be stressed, however, that in its striving to take possession of other people's raw materials and fuel, US imperialism resorted to brute force usually not because the US bowels of the earth were poor of minerals. The USA disposes on its territory of considerable mineral resources. It imports more than 50 per cent of its needs in 24 out of the 32 types of major minerals. Such a situation is explained by the fact, stresses the author, that it is much more profitable for capital to use cheap foreign raw materials than to develop it by itself.

## SAVE OUR COMMON HOME

R. Simonyan and V. Kornilov, members of the public disarmament commission of the Soviet Peace Committee, write in the weekly NEW TIMES about an event unprecedented in the history of European public movement. They speak about the meeting of former military leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, held in Vienna.

The initiator of this meeting was the group "Generals for Peace and Disarmament" — top-ranking retired officers from a number of West European countries. This group comes out, the authors point out, for ending the arms race, for a return to the period of détente, which coincides with the aims of the Soviet peace movement, with the ideas of the anti-war movements of all honest people on the planet.

Discussions showed that the most realistically minded military experts in the West are trying to find an alternative to the adventurist strategy of the USA and NATO, which intends to deal the first nuclear strike and gain a victory in a thermonuclear war.

The speakers, the authors emphasize, repeatedly resorted to their favorite phrase: "Europe is a common and, one must say, a small, according to present, ideas home for the peoples inhabiting it, and all Europeans, whether they live in the West or in the East of the continent, must save it from a nuclear holocaust".

## VIEWPOINT

Svyatoslav KOZLOV

## Pentagon's eastern beachhead

The US Department of Defense has decided to move to South Korea further 2,500 troops in addition to the 40,000 expeditionary corps already stationed there in full combat readiness, plus nearly a thousand nuclear charges. No secret is being made of its intention to deploy neutron weapons there, too.

The USA has in advance carved up the planet's surface into special commands which are in charge of groupings of US armed forces in certain regions. The biggest and most important of these groupings is deployed in Europe and the Northern Atlantic and the second strongest, in the Asian-Pacific zone. Lately the Pentagon has been paying increasing attention to the latter, providing it with the latest, chiefly nuclear weapons.

More specifically, the ships of the Seventh US Fleet permanently cruising in the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean, are being heavily fitted with nuclear medium-range cruise missiles. Preparations are afoot for the deployment of ballistic and

cruise missiles of this class on the territory of America's allies — Japan and South Korea. At any moment the command may be given for strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons to take off from airfields in Guam and other bases.

Having pushed through the deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Pentagon is in a hurry to close the nuclear-missile "ring" around the socialist nations from other directions, creating a single strategic nuclear "backbone" of two fronts — in the west and in the east.

American nuclear weapons, especially the advanced ones, are able to reach not just the territory of the USSR and other socialist countries but also that of the non-socialist nations as well. The coastal developing nations may also find themselves the targets of American missiles if their independent policy should bring down upon them Washington's displeasure.

In preparing its aggression on a systematic basis, the USA is eager to involve its regional

allies in it as soon as possible. Turning away from the instructive historical experience of the failure of aggressive blocs in Asia like SEATO and CENTO, Washington is out to throw together new militaristic "axes and triangles", with the specific participation of Japan and South Korea, whose ruling circles are fully prepared to follow in the wake of American strategy.

In this Japan is assigned the role of an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" — accommodating American planes — but not only this. The Pentagon is placing important and concrete operative strategic tasks on the rapidly growing Japanese "self-defence forces" to block the straits, for instance, thus obstructing access for Soviet ships to the ocean from the Sea of Japan and to exercise control over sea lanes within a thousand miles of the Japanese shores. In this way the USA is drawing its complete ally into its drive for American domination of the seas, which is central to US military doctrine. The self-de-

fence forces are also rehearsing assault landing operations.

As part of the overall preparations for aggression, the Japanese militarists are looking to their overseas friends to help them stir up anti-Soviet revisionist sentiments in the country and to hold an increasing number of provocative rallies under all manner of pretexts. By becoming a direct and active accomplice of America's militaristic designs, the Japanese military are thus shouldering the responsibility of subjecting their people to all possible consequences of a nuclear conflict.

As for South Korea, apart from serving as a beachhead for the deployment of American missiles and assault groupings, its army — the biggest of West-oriented armies in Asia — is assigned the role of cannon fodder paving the way for American strike forces. A clear indication of this are the scenarios of the numerous war games in the region.

The obvious threat to its security forces the USSR to take all necessary measures to maintain the balance of power and restore the parity which is now being upset.

At the same time, the USSR is still working hard to promote peace and good neighbourly relations with all people in Asia. "The Soviet Union is consistently in favour of an active, conscientious search for ways to improve the situation in Asia without wasting precious time," Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko recently told the visiting leaders of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

## Behind the scenes of the London meeting

London. When it became known here that the participants in the meeting of the heads of seven leading capitalist countries will be accompanied by their personal bodyguards, the British "bobbies" became indignant. It means that the ability to ensure the security of the guests is being put to a test. In fact, the guests are being escorted by police officers, which is a far cry from the bodyguards who were not allowed to carry firearms in the past.

Now the guests became officers. To hush up the incident, the Whitehall declared that an exception two body-

guards of the US president will be allowed to carry arms. But it became worse: this gave rise to discord in the camp of guards. References were made in vain to the equal rights of the representatives of other countries: the "bobbies" not only took away their weapons but also threatened "offenders" with a legal persecution.

Of course, compared with other differences that arose at the London meeting, the incident with bodyguards may seem a trifle. But this "trifle" reminds that with all "equality" of Western partners, there are some with "fuller rights" than others.

## A syndicate exposed

Singapore. The police of Singapore has uncovered a major syndicate engaged in the manufacture of forged money. According to the local press over the past 8 years the

members of this gang, mainly natives of Malaysia and Hong Kong, put to use in South-East Asian countries false American, Malaysian and Hong Kong money.

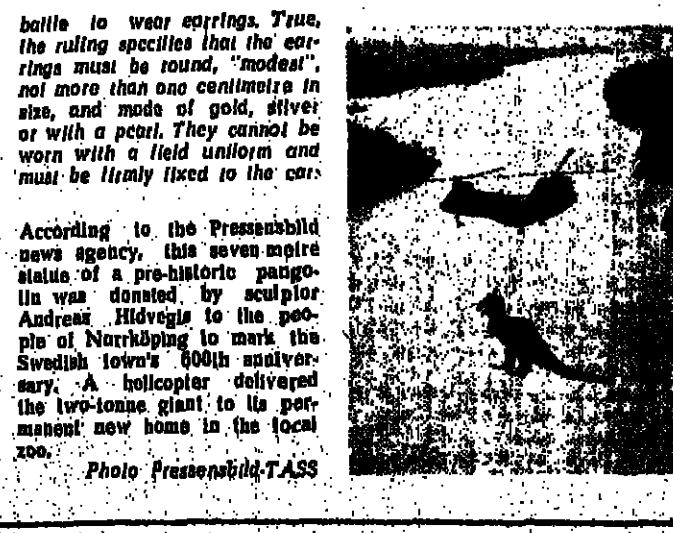


Photo: Pressphoto-TASS



## Round the Soviet Union

● THE SOUND OF BELLS FROM ONE OF THE RICHEST COLLECTIONS IN THE COUNTRY DISPLAYED AT THE ARK-ANGELSK MUSEUM OF NORTH-ERN ARCHITECTURE ANNOUNCED THE OPEN-ING OF THE SUMMER TOURIST SEASON IN THE RUSSIAN NORTH. Tent-shaped bell-towers, old houses, barns and wind-mills all made of wood are just some of the exhibits to be seen in this outdoor museum. Tourists can visit Kholmogory — the birthplace of Mikhail Lomonosov, the old towns of Kargopol and Solovychegodsk and the Solovetsky Monastery. This year there are two new itineraries for visitors coming to the North from all regions of our country: one of them, "The Blue Lakes of the North" is to the picturesque cascades of blue lakes concealed in the hills, the other is to travel by canoe along the Pinesa River.

● FISHERMEN IN THE SEA OF AZOV HAVE HAULED IN THEIR LAST CATCH OF THE SPRING FISHING SEASON. Since it opened fish farms incorporated in the North Azov Rybak-kolhozovoy association have caught 24,000,000 kg of fish — much more than in the same period for the past year. The fish was dispatched to the shops and to processing factories.

## AEROFLOT:

from U-2 to Airbus

The Pulkovo airport now has 11-66 aircraft flying from Leningrad to Crimean and Caucasian resorts.

The service operating the 350-seaters was started 50 years ago after the creation of the Leningrad (former Northern) civil aviation department with airports in the north-west of the country. In Murmansk, Vologda, and Pskov regions and in Karelia. 50 years ago its U-2 and other "slow-moving" craft carried 428 passengers a year compared with some 5,000,000 passengers its planes carry in just one year now.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ATOM FOR CREATION

In June this year thirty years will have passed since the commissioning of the world's first nuclear power plant in the Soviet town of Obninsk. Since then, PRAYDA writes, more than forty power reactors with a total power rating of over 22 million kilowatts have been built and are operating successfully in this country. On a number of points, Soviet nuclear power engineering leads the world, stresses the paper.

The Soviet Union is the only country with three nuclear power plants based on fast neutron technology. These include the BN-600, the most powerful installation in the world. At the end of the last year, the first phase was commissioned at the Ignalinskaya nuclear power plant with a record unit rating of 1.5 million kilowatts. Nuclear reactors are at present under construction. The USSR is the only country in the world which for many years has successfully operated nuclear-powered ships to break ice in the Arctic.

## GAS FROM WELL DIRECT INTO FUEL TANK

Experiments carried out in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent show that gas condensate poured straight into the fuel tank without preheating can serve as excellent fuel for diesel engines, writes the SOVSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. Fuel consumption is thereby reduced and the engine's service life increased. In addition, the amount of harmful substances emitted into the air with the exhaust gases is cut by nearly half.

For eighteen months, tests were carried out on over five hundred tractors and buses of the most diverse makes, such as the KamAZ, MAZ, KRAZ, and Ikarus. Half of these machines, filled with conventional diesel fuel, served as control models. The other half operated

## EXPERIMENT IN ARCTICA

For the first time in this country, a team parachute landing has been made in high Arctic latitudes on the drifting ice of the East Siberian Sea more than 1,000 km from the mainland. Team leader was USSR Merited Master of Sport Alexander Sidorov. Like most of the other 14 people taking part in the jump, Sidorov has already made several thousand such landings.

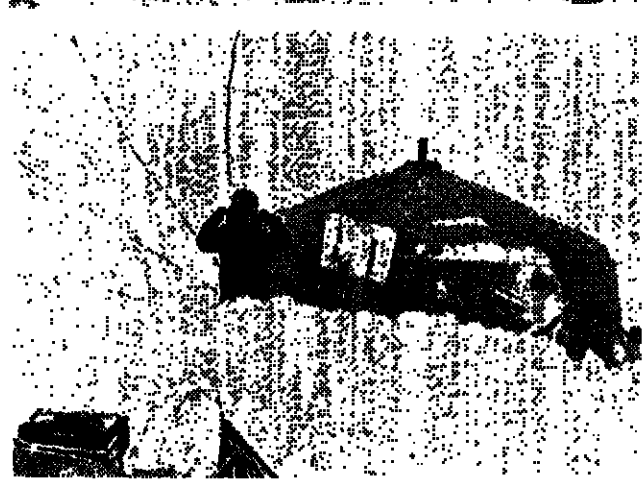
The parachutists have built a landing strip on the drifting ice for planes and have assembled Nissen huts for the scientists — members of the North Pole-27 Expedition.

The new Soviet Polar station will resume the research begun by its predecessors who succeeded in the determining the nature of magnetic storms and traced the geological history of the Arctic Ocean. The weather reports regularly submitted by the North Pole stations form an indispensable element of the weather charts of the Northern Hemisphere.

Up to now, cargo for these expeditions was carried by light aircraft which also helped in the construction of new stations. The use of parachutes is a new departure, although some previous experience was gained by using them to drop food supplies to Polar explorers. In 1952, food was dropped by parachute to the explorers of the North Pole-25 Expedition.

This year's experiment — aimed at verifying the possibility of setting up North Pole-type stations with the aid of air-ship-parachutists and of delivering cargo by parachute — has been successful. The cost of delivery of supplies has been cut by two-thirds. The stations are put up quicker and therefore more time can be devoted to scientific work.

In the photos: ● Before taking off. ● The beginnings of a new Polar station. ● A salute to mark the successful landing.



## NEW TUNNEL SHIELD

The first basically new type shield for making tunnels in underground railway systems, been made in the town of Novotaya in the Ukraine.

Instead of the rotary shield which is the main part of the machines of previous days, the new shield has a base which can operate in and rock like any excavator. Mechanisms and assemblies which make part of this complex will be able to crush and remove the rock from the underground gallery, to assist shaft lining and to create a vault of the tunnel at a height of three men.

The machine has a high speed of building tunnels of up to 180 metres a month, which is twice as fast as under the traditional method. Mechanisms of all the operations reduce to one quarter the number of workers engaged in laying underground tunnels.

## Moorage repaired

The purpose of the project being built at the Bytyanka ship-repair plant in the Far East, is to repair floating container-lighters for its first phase — special moorings — has been put into operation.

The enterprise refused to a traditional docks to repair hulls of lighters. Lifting gear easily hoist lighters from water and place them on a way platform. Then it goes to the assembly shop floor of enterprise. Floating craft are repaired there on a conveyor principle.

Since the volumes of repairs in the Far East are expanded considerably, a special factory is being built. The enterprise installed them will help to automate and mechanize repairing of lighters. The second phase of the project will be put into operation by the end of the year.

on the condensate fuel.

Having set up their filling stations at the Ferghana oil refinery, specialists tested the type of condensate extracted at the Ochoq, Nalp, Gazi, Mubarak and other fields in Uzbekistan. Using them as a base, they obtained highly efficient, economic, and perfectly combustible mixtures dubbed GKT (which stands for Gas-Condensate Fuels).

What advantages are offered by the GKT? Much energy is required, for instance, to process oil into automobile fuel. GKT saves energy. At the same time, refineries are released for other purposes. The experiments have shown that the new type of oil cuts fuel consumption by eight per cent.

## HAPPINESS: A PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIST'S VIEW

In the "Family" feature of the SOVIETSKAYA ROS-SIYA newspaper, the famous psychotherapist Vladimir Levi lists the most important qualities inherent in happy people.

They never ask themselves whether they are happy or not. They simply live.

They were so much taken back by my innocent question, Are you happy as they would have been had I asked them, Do you breathe?

They know what they want, unlike many others who at best know only what they do not want. Worst of all is the situation of those who do not know what they want of themselves.

They are never bored.

Happy people are either active enthusiasts or passive observers who are never in a hurry. Some of them are terribly busy, others appear to lead leisurely lives. However, there are no "vacant" soul, or feeble hearts among them. All those who are happy are visibly or invisibly CREATING LIFE, and the word "boredom" does not form part of their vocabulary. They simply do not know what it means.

Free from within.

Their commitments do not bind them, while their obligations do not make them dependent. Their mood is of their own making, as is their state of mind. Their uniqueness has nothing to do with superficial originality.

They accuse neither themselves, nor others.

Some are incapable of enmity or of accusing thoughts, others get rid of such feelings or thoughts. Though, like everybody else, they may experience anger, sadness, fright, and other negative feelings, they do not hold anything against anybody. All their passions are aroused by specific causes and they pass without leaving bitterness. Among the other qualities all happy people share the author mentions the ability to love and to be grateful.

My research continues, writes Levi. Yet, there are two questions which I can answer right now. One: Can you TRASH people to be happy? The answer is "No". Two: Can one LEARN to be happy? The answer is certainly "Yes".

## SEASON OF EXPEDITIONS

Summer is the time of field research for geologists, biologists and archaeologists. The Institute of Archaeology of the USSR Academy of Sciences is organizing more than 80 expeditions this year, writes IZVESTIYA.

Many will excavate in districts for the future: for economic projects are destined in the future for the Krasnodar and Stavropol territories. The irrigation systems are to be constructed. The Mayan expedition will excavate the site of an ancient town in Turkmenia close to which a gas line is to be laid. Land due to be flooded to form a reservoir, in the Bayev district of the Kalinin Region, is also to be investigated. Institute archaeologists will go to the territories where preparations are under way for diverting the flow of northern rivers to the south. All these expeditions have for example, in the Stavropol Territory to be explored. Work will be continued in other years, where excavations have been conducted for many years.

## Places to visit

## The Bakhrushin Theatre Museum

The world's first theatre museum was named after its founder, the factory-owner Bakhrushin, in the latter's lifetime in 1918.

Here one can see many unique items: for instance, the briefcase of M. Shchepkin — the "grandfather of Russian theatre", a carpenter's bench belonging to the playwright Ostrovsky, a cast of the foot of the "divine" Anna Pavlova and the costume in which Chaliapin sang Boris Godunov.

The museum houses more than a million exhibits devoted to the history of Russian, Soviet and foreign theatre. It has archives containing manuscripts of actors and producers, sketches



of stage sets and costumes, and a collection of gramophone records and tapes. There are more than 60,000 volumes in its library.

One of the rooms in the museum is called "portrait hall". Here are displayed the portraits of theatre people, decor for productions of plays, engravings... Many of the portraits were painted, among others, by the outstanding artists Argunov, Tropinin, Kiprensky and Bryullov.

The latest acquisitions in the photo section are an entirely unknown photograph of actress Maria Yermolova, the earliest ever taken of her, and the last photograph of Tchaikovsky autographed by the great composer six days before his death.

The address of the museum: 31/12 Bakhrushina Street.

## Two churches sanctified in Georgia

Many ancient churches in the Soviet Union are repaired and restored. Among them there are a few architectural masterpieces, such as the 19th-century church of Svetitskhoveli in Mtskheta which also accommodates the religious seminary of the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Zveli in Tbilisi, and the Bagrat Cathedral in Kutaisi in Georgia.

Other religious denominations also have cathedrals which are regarded as historical monuments. These include the Catholic church, the Tbilisi synagogue which is one of the unique monumental prayer houses in the Soviet Union, a mosque, and Armenian and Greek churches. Five churches have been sanctified in Batumi and Sachkhere, two in the west of Georgia.

The Georgian church also has its publications. Every year, it produces a colourful calendar, and publishes the quarterly Almanac, Javari Vazha (The Vine Cross), the collection, The Theological Transactions, and bulletins of church chronicles in Georgian and English.

The Georgian church also takes part in peace-making activities, in the struggle to protect the sacred gift of life from nuclear destruction. For the activities to consolidate peace and achieve mutual understanding between nations, Ilya II, Catholicos, Patriarch of All Georgia has been awarded the Order of Friendship Among Nations. Georgian priests are active in the Conference of European Churches, and in the Christian Peace Conference.

## MYSTERY OF THE STONE ATLAS

The student folklore expedition from the Teacher Training Institute of Osh in Kirghizia (a Soviet Central Asian republic) discovered on a deserted and almost inaccessible site in the mountains, along with some small ruins and zigzags. It did not look like characters.

The find aroused interest among the students and was carefully inspected. Soon after that another 17 similar pictures were found. They all had one thing in common — the circle, the spiral, the zigzag, the triangle. Geographer Kurnulyan suggested it could be a map of the world.

Soon the hypothesis was confirmed in Moscow as well. Myriads of symbols, strokes, small circles and zigzags began to be found and were called "stone maps". They were found in mountains, oceans, seas and islands.

It looks almost like a modern map of the world. The Balkan Peninsula, the Apennines, Tien Shan, Pamir, South-East and Central Asia were all accurately traced on it. Even the Altai Range, it turned out that it was compiled by a man who went all over Asia far and wide.

Most probably, there was an original from which the oldest maps were transferred onto the rock. The author for this geographic research is Mohammed ben-Musa Khorezmi, an outstanding Uzbek mathematician and astronomer, who lived and worked in Khiva as far back as the 9th century. Only he could have owned the original from which the stone atlas in the Kirghiz mountains was cut.

Investigations are continuing, but it is now already clear that the author of the stone atlas has left behind for his descendants a work of great scientific value.

## THE CITY AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE

Piped gas, electricity and water have now reached the first microdistrict to be built in Gazi, Uzbekistan, after an earthquake, on March 19, destroyed the city. Thanks to the help received from the whole country, it proved possible to overcome the consequences of the underground tremors in a comparatively short period of time. All the thousands of inhabitants made homeless have received temporary dwellings.

Meanwhile, restoration work on the city goes ahead: some buildings are being repaired and new one-storey cottages with high anti-seismic properties are being erected. By the time the autumn cold weather sets in, some 50,000 square metres of floor space will have been built.

Kindergartens, schools, shops and workers' canteens are being opened on a daily basis in Gazi.



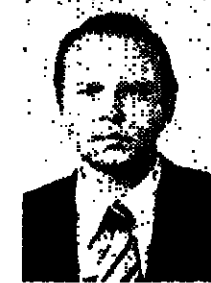
## Friendly meets on the Moscow soil

A group of English teachers visited our country at the invitation of the Sputnik International Youth Travel Bureau. The guests met their colleagues at Moscow secondary and higher schools, and also learned about the life of students at the Lenin Teacher Training Institute in Moscow. They engaged in lively discussions and exchange of information about the systems of education and teacher training in England and the USSR and participation by teachers in both countries in the defence of peace.

The meetings with Soviet people and familiarization with cultural and artistic monuments will be always remembered by the English visitors.

## VIEWPOINT

## Festival, discussion, dialogue



By Boris SHKOLNIKOV,  
Chairman of the Committee  
of Youth Organizations, Moscow

In keeping with a decision of the International Preparatory Committee, the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will be held in Moscow from July 27 to August 3, 1985.

It is the first time in the movement's 40-year history that preparations for the youth festival have got off to such an energetic start and that such a big number of youth organizations is involved. The Soviet Preparatory Committee, headed by Viktor Mishin, First Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, has already been set up.

Komsomol members in Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, and in a number of other republics and cities of the USSR have suggested that an All-Union Komsomol Youth Subbotnik (voluntary Saturday work) be held on June 23 and that the money thus earned be transferred to the festival fund — the International Solidarity Fund. Founded about a month ago, at the decision of the International Preparatory Committee, this fund has already received about half a million roubles in voluntary contributions from Soviet youth.

The International Solidarity Fund is the money-box from which funds will be derived to finance the 12th World Festival. I think that the 12th World Festival will have a clear-cut anti-war orientation. This is called for by the festival motto "For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!" and also by the fact that the festival will take place in a year when the world will be celebrating the 40th anniversary since the end of the Second World War and the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The first five months of preparations for the festival give us the hope that it will become one of the most significant events of 1985, declared by the UN as International Youth Year.

We realize full well that the USSR, the Leninist Komsomol and Soviet youth have enemies as well as friends in other countries. In fact, many people know nothing about us apart from the facts fed them by anti-Soviet propaganda.

We live in a real political situation which it would be pointless to overstate. Sure, right-wing forces exert pressure on the youth movement, but there are differences on certain issues, as revealed by our contacts with some organizations in the West. But the aim of the festival is to join efforts in the struggle for peace.

We see the festival as a discussion and a dialogue. We are ready to exchange opinions with our foreign colleagues, to compare viewpoints on peace. We therefore look forward to the broadest possible representation of youth from all over the world.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## MIKHAIL BOYARSKY



At 35, the popular theatre and cinema actor Mikhail Boyarsky has played nearly 30 different roles ranging all the way from the fairy-tale villain Barmaley to a modern physicist. In answer to the question which genre attracts him most, he says: "the musical".

Boyarsky was born into an actor's family in Leningrad. His parents wanted him to become a pianist and sent him to the music school at the Conservatoire, yet their son dreamt only of the theatre.

Upon graduating from the drama school in 1972 he joined the Leningrad Theatre company. According to Igor Vladimirov, the theatre's chief director, almost immediately on becoming a member of the company, Boyarsky made himself virtually indispensable in plays like "Dulcinea del Toboso", "The Troubadour and His Friends", "The Taming of the Shrew", "Pantalone". The reason was simple — music plays a major part in all these productions. Apart from possessing the expressive means indispensable to the dramatic actor, Boyarsky also has a talent for singing, which not many actors have.

The romantic hero has become a basic image for Boyarsky both on stage and in the cinema.

Take the noble caballero Teodoro who wins the heart of beautiful Diana in the film, "The Gardener's Dog". The conflict which lies at the heart of Lope de Vega's classical play — the contrast between one's status in life and love — was given a new interpretation on the screen thanks to the music and singing of the actors. The emotional impact of the hero's sufferings, his lyrical soul, and passions were enhanced. The duel between Mikhail Boyarsky and Margarita Terekhova was so successful that they were cast together, again: as d'Arlagosa and Mylady in the television film based on Dumas' "Three Musketeers".

Boyarsky often swaps the cloak of romantic hero for the costumes of fairy-tale characters in popular cartoons, such as "The Wolf and the Little Red Riding Hood", "The Cat and the Mouse", "The Wolf and the Lamb". He is loved by children from whom he often receives letters.

It was the cinema that made Boyarsky popular: he acts in a lot of films, mostly musicals. However, his talents are not confined to this genre. The actor, who has a keen sense for drama, has played such diverse roles as our contemporary, Silva in the screen version of Alexander Vampilov's play "The Edible Son", a wanderer in the psychologically intricate play "The Station" based on Nazim Khikmet, and a horse thief in a film for children.

For a professional singer, says Boyarsky, it is timbre, that is all important, while the actor-singer's task is to embody an image via the means of music.

The ensemble of dance and music from Nepal has wound up its tour of the Soviet Union, acquainting Muscovites with their colorful and original art. Nepal is located in the central part of the Himalayas, the highest mountain range on this planet. Its people are of various nationalities hence their many-colored art. The members of the ensemble wear make-up, bright masks and picturesque costumes. Today traditional Nepalese music is influenced by contemporary tunes. A special music, folk song and dance department has been set up at the recently opened Academy in the capital, Kathmandu.



In the photo: the ensemble performing a dance from the mountainous areas of western Nepal. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

## DEVOTED TO JULIUS FUCHS

Two first-night performances devoted to Julius Fuchs have been held in the Uzbek capital of Tashkent.

The repertoire of the Gorky Russian Drama Theatre now includes the play, "Notes as Long as Life", which is based on the famous book, "Notes From the Gallows". This book was written by this Czechoslovak anti-

fascist author while he was in the Gestapo torture-chambers. A new documentary, "Historic Reportage", produced at the Uzbek Newsreel Studio has been shown at the republican Cinema Club. The producers traced Julius Fuchs' trip across the USSR in the thirties, who was then a correspondent of "Rude právo". The producers

also filmed the reports of his travels. He wrote about Central Asia, fragments from his book "In the Beloved Land", on the basis of the announcements. A Julius Fuchs Memorial Museum was opened recently, which is situated in a Tashkent house which is also named after him as a tribute to his memory.

## COOPERATION BETWEEN BOOK PUBLISHERS

Cooperation between Soviet and Bulgarian book publishers and distributors will be promoted further by the protocol signed in Moscow between the USSR Goskomizdat Committee and the Bulgarian state association, The Bulgarian Book Publishing and Printing.

Soviet-Bulgarian publications include the photograph album, "Taking Roads of Friendship", a facsimile publication, "The Life of Cyril and Methodius" timed to coincide with the 1,000th anniversary celebrations of Cyrillic script, and an album about the cultural ties between the two countries. Many joint publications are dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory over the fascist enemy and the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler Germany. Large book exhibitions will be organized to mark other red-letter days.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Ballets. Stormy applause welcomed the performance given in Paris by Maya Plisetskaya, the leading soloist from the Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow, who danced at a UNESCO-sponsored international party in memory of Anton Dolin, the outstanding English dancer and ballet master. She performed the choreographic miniature, "The Dying Swan".

Theatre. Books by the Soviet writer, Daria Gryn, are well known to readership in the German Democratic Republic. Great response in that country has been produced by his novel, "The Picture", which has also attracted the theatrical circles. Three GDR theatres have staged the play based on this novel almost at the same time.

Contests. In Klingenthal, the GDR, an international contest of bayan and accordion players has ended. In the junior group, the first prize has been won by V. Chugunov, a student from the music school in the town of Elektrostal near Moscow. The second prize in the senior group has gone to G. Osmannov, a student of the Music Teaching Institute in Rostov-on-Don. The third prize has been given to V. Lyulchik, the Minsk Conservatoire student.

## The youth of the theatre

For six days, Moscow has been the venue of the International meeting, "The Modern World in the Art of the Theatrical Youth in the Socialist Countries". The meeting was attended by young playwrights, art directors, and theatrical teachers and critics from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union. The foreign guests have met leading masters of the theatrical art and playwrights from

the Soviet Union, saw a number of plays in Soviet theatres, talked to actors, familiarized themselves with the way of thinking and education process at the theatrical colleges in Moscow, and also saw diploma productions. The Central Actors Union of the All Russia Theatrical Society has held a theatrical conference to discuss the problems arising in the theatrical youth as well as in their ideological and professional training.

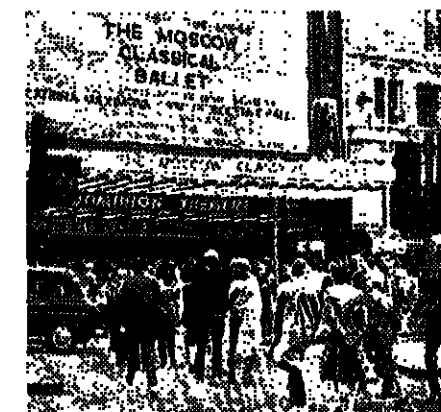
## First visit to Britain

The Moscow Classical Ballet company, now paying its first visit to Britain, are being accorded a warm welcome as they dance to overflowing houses. Every time Bolshoi soloist Yekaterina Maximova comes on stage the audiences greet her with applause.

Ballet critics, too, are un-

dering in their praise of the company's high professional standards. Starring that Yekaterina Maximova had danced with usual brilliance. "The Bolshoi" ballet critic also praised the purity of style and great skills of her partner, S. Isayev.

Apart from London, the company will be dancing in the cities of "The Cream of the World", "The City of the Future", and "The City of the Past". They will go to Cardiff, Liverpool and Edinburgh.



In the photo: The Bolshoi Theatre in London where the Soviet company is performing.

## WHAT'S ON!

June 16-18

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 17 (mat) — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 16 (mat) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana", "Diversions" (one-act ballet); 16 (eve) — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 17 (eve) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana", Mozart and Salieri, "Mozart and Salieri" (one-act ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 16 — A concert by Bolshoi soloists. 17 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 — Grodovsky, "The Hurricane" (opera). 17 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 18 — Yurovsky, "Crimson Salt" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 17 (mat) — Millyutin, "Chris in a Hurry". 17

(eve) — Ziv, "Mestnoye i lezha". 18 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow".

### FILMS

An Actress and Trapeze Artist (Romania).

A continuation of the popular Romanian serial and three brothers, Trapezists in America at the end of the last century.

Cinema: "Praga" (10 Zhukovskaya St., Metro Novokosyegorskaya, bus 72).

### CONCERT HALLS

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Prospekt Mira). 16 — A concert. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 16 (mat) — Double-bill: Chopin, "Chopiniana", "Diversions" (one-act ballet); 16 (eve) — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera). 17 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera). 18 — Yurovsky, "Crimson Salt" (ballet).

Palace of Sport, Leningrad Stadium (Luzhniki). 16 — "A Variety Show". 17 — "A Variety Show". 18 — "A Variety Show".

# BUSINESS

## A SHOW IN OSLO

The holding in Oslo of a Soviet exhibition is yet another indication that our country is developing good neighbourly relations in most diverse areas on the basis of equality, mutual gain and consideration for each other's interests, says a message of greetings by the USSR Council of Ministers to visitors to the national show of the USSR just opened in the Norwegian capital.

The show tells of the country's export and import potential and the gains made in science and technology. Enterprises of 18 industrial ministries, four state committees the USSR Academy

of Sciences and 23 foreign trade associations show their products in sections devoted to the development of Soviet power-generating industry, including the atomic, the petroleum chemical and gas industry, metallurgy and instrument making, and space research. The Azerbaijan SSR has its own exposition. The show features a wide gamut of consumer goods — fine and photo cameras, hunting equipment, watches and handicraft items, and many others. The exhibition is held under the motto, "Peace and Progress — Through Cooperation".

## Festivities in Vienna

It has already been repeatedly commented on mutually advantageous cooperation between neutral Austria and the Soviet Union in the economic sphere. This feature of cooperation was stressed at the festivities in Vienna to mark the 10th anniversary since the beginning of Soviet natural gas supplies to Austria through it, to other European countries. Addressing a gala meeting in Baumgarten where Europe's biggest gas compressor and gas meter station is situated, through which Soviet gas is supplied to Austria, Dr. Herbert Kees, Director General of OMV — the Austrian state nationalized company for oil and gas supply, specially stressed the reliability of the Soviet side in the fulfillment of its commitments.

Herbert Kees meant the supplies of Soviet gas. But the range of Soviet-Austrian econ-

omic contacts is much broader today. According to the "Volksstimme" newspaper, such contacts are maintained by about 400 Austrian companies and firms, among them the state companies OMV and VOEST-Alpine.

Austrian-Soviet trade and economic relations are becoming increasingly many-sided and varied from year to year, says an article published in the latest issue of the magazine "Out West Kontakt". The author of the article is Dr. Norbert Steger, Vice-Chancellor of Austria and Federal Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry.

Taking into account the significance of relations with the USSR for our economy, said the Minister in conclusion, the Austrian side will continue to step up efforts for their further intensification.

## Contacts and contracts

At the 30th session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation has closed in Helsinki. It discussed further expansion of contacts in science and technology, putting into practice long-term programmes and agreements concluded between

the Soviet Union and Finland, and also the activity of working groups of the Commission.

At the 9th session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Norwegian Commission on Economic, Industrial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, held in Oslo, discussed mutual trade in 1983 and noted with satisfaction that trade between the two countries achieved the highest level last year.

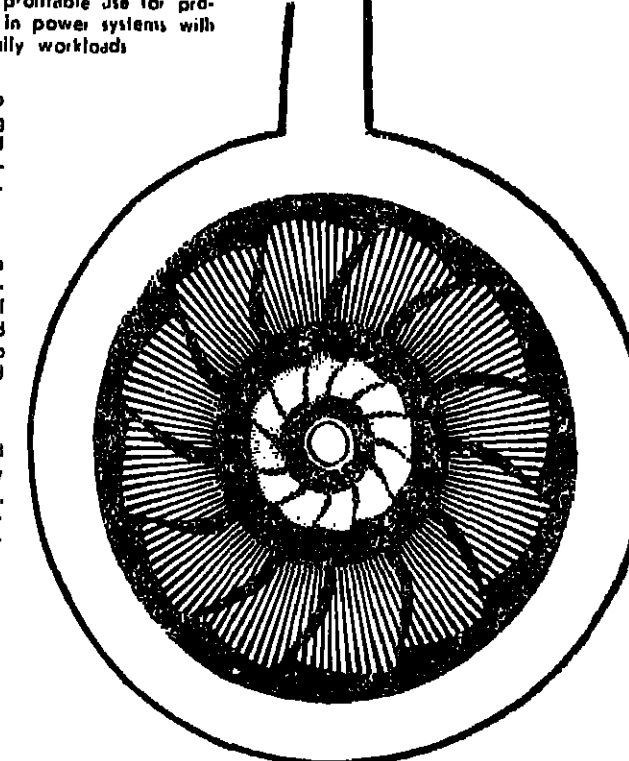
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Models:	PT-12-35/10M	PT-25-90/10M	PT-80/100-13D	PT-135/165-13D
Power output, MW	12/15	25/30	80/100	135/165
Feed steam parameters:				
Pressure, kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	35	90	130	130
Temp., °C	435	535	555	555
Delivered steam pressure, kg/cm <sup>2</sup> for technologies for heating	8-12	8-13	10-16	12-21
	0.7-2.5	0.7-2.5	0.5-2.5	0.9-2.5

## THE "PT" STEAM TURBINE UNITS:

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- support "external" technologies with steam at 6 to 21 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> in necessary quantities
- have enviable record of profitable use for providing for peak demand in power systems with sharp fluctuations of daily workloads
- are a line solution to problem of supplying both electricity and heat to city districts or small-to-medium towns or dwelling areas
- have their performance marked by high economy multiple choice of duties, versatility and ready adaptability to fluctuating steam and power demand
- as package delivered with all the necessary auxiliaries and controls, assuring reliable operation and simple maintenance.



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## Intourist news

The Days of Athens which were held in Moscow under Mayor Dimitris Beyas called a "successful offensive" of Greeks on your capital, said jokingly Alexis Helatz from the Public Relations Department, National Tourist Organization of Greece. In the next year we are ready to welcome with joy a reply "offensive" of Muscovites. But speaking seriously, we took ad-

## Welcome to Greece

vantage of this event and organized within the framework of the exhibition "Athens—Capital of Greece", our mini-exhibition, showing to Muscovites booklets, play-bills about the travel opportunities in our country.

Our two peoples are linked with bonds of traditional friendship with hundred-year-old history, traditional mutual trips of tourists. We invite Soviet people to see new Greece. Making a cruise around Europe Soviet people make a stop in our country for a day or two. We would like to include into the programme a visit to the island of Crete. The itinerary of tourists in Athens passes through the world-famous places of interest as Acropolis, Portonara. They see the museum in Delphi, city of Salamina and other cities.

In their turn, more than 16,000 of our countrymen travel to your country every year. The population of Greece being only 9 million, this is quite an impressive figure. Interest in the USSR is growing steadily and this makes us open new agencies in different cities of Greece. Tourists visit primarily Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev but more and more often they also tour Central Asian cities of Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara.

Maria AMAROVA

## Philately

## IN HONOUR OF THE CMEA MEETING

The USSR Ministry of Communications has released a special postal stamp dedicated to the CMEA Economic Summit Meeting in Moscow. The stamp shows the CMEA Headquarters in Moscow, the Spasskaya Tower in the Moscow Kremlin, as well as the motto of the countries of socialist community, which reveals the nature of their relations — "Unity, Cohesion, Cooperation". The cost of the stamp is 3 kopeks.

